

GENOCIDE OF WOMEN IN HINDUISM

By Sita Agarwal



" It is for the interest of the Brahmins that these unhappy women [Satis] maintain the resolution they have taken to burn themselves, for all the bracelets which they wear, both in arms and legs, with their earrings and rings, belong of right to the Brahmins, who search for them in the ashes after the women are burnt. "

Sita, citing Tavernier Chapter 5

" Now, what was the main reason for the Brahmins enforcing child marriage and incest upon the subject populations ? The answer is that these activities led to the permanent genetic degradation of the non-Brahmin races ... These were hence convenient methods for the Brahmins to annihilate the non-Brahmins and establish a pure Brahmavarta ! "

-- Sita, Chapter 1

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In memory of my late sister, who died as a result of the inherently anti-woman religion of barbarian Hinduism.

Introduction

for the book
Genocide of Women in Hinduism
by
Sita Agarwal

Dedication

I dedicate this book to my late younger sister, who was murdered as a result of a dowry-related incident while in full blossom of youth. Like most sisters, we were very close to one another, and her early death had a deep impact on me. This tragedy inspired me with the will to join the Indian feminist movement, and to eventually write this book. I hope that this work may save the lives of some of my Indian sisters and help reduce the suffering of Indian womankind. The reason for writing this book is purely humanitarian, so I have made this book available in the public domain. The more widely this book is read, the more innocent lives shall be saved. Please distribute it freely, and help save Indian women. Thank you in advance for your efforts.

This Book

After my sister's death, I joined the Indian feminist movement. I read the usual feminist literature, took part in the usual demonstrations in support of womens' rights, and attended the usual womens' rights conventions. However, it soon dawned on me that the movement was quite hollow, and, despite several decades of existance, had failed miserably in its objectives. At the time I write this book, in June 1999, the status of women in India has sunk to its lowest ebb. After 50 years of Independance, cases of female infanticide, sati, dowry-related murders and crimes against women are on the increase, and in many cases are at their highest levels seen since the birth of the Indian Republic. I soon realised that the reason is that Indian feminism has not tackled the core of the evil, but has only squabbled about superficial aspects of the problem. Western feminism was merely transplanted onto the subcontinent, and like many plants, had been unable to thrive in its new environment. It is only by tackling the root of the problem that this plant can grow. I hope that this book shall enlighten all Indian women as to the true reasons for the abject state of subjugation we are in.

Real Reason for Oppression of Indian Women

Everyone has heard the Brahmin male propaganda that the customs of sati, dowry, female infanticide and all other social suppression of women in India is the result of 'social degeneration', 'corruption', or still worse, 'foreign Christian or Muslim influence'. This is all one big lie designed to fool women. The reasons are far more deep-rooted, and are fully the result of Brahmin male conspiracies.

The real reason for the sad state of Indian women is the continuation of the Vedic and Vaishnava religions, collectively referred to as Brahminism or 'astika' Hinduism. These religions clearly and unambiguously justify and prescribe the crushing of women to the status of sub-humans. Rather than being due to some kind of 'corruption', the ghastly practices of sati, female infanticide, dowry and related acts are actually enforced by Vedic and Hindu scriptures. Although this may sound like some Christian

or Muslim propaganda, it is not. I have backed up my research with quotations from Vedic and Vaishnava scriptures, and have shown that these religions, and nothing else, are the main culprits behind the most anti-woman system the world has ever seen. Far from being 'enlightened' and 'progressive', Brahmanism is in fact the very fountain of the evils of sati, female infanticide, devadasism and dowry.

Future of the Womens' Movement

The result of my research is far-reaching. Instead of wasting time attacking trivialities, the Hindu religion itself must be attacked by Indian feminism. If Indian women are to become free, it is this faith that must tackled, and nothing else. No other religion, not even Islam or Christianity, burns its women, or slaughters one-tenth of all women each generation except Hinduism. Indeed, Brahminism is nothing but the legitimised genocide of women. In this book I have performed calculations showing how Brahminist men, and not Communists or Nazis, have been responsible for the greatest genocide (namely that of women) in the history of the world. The worst holocaust in human history was not that of the Jews or Africans, but was that inflicted on women by Brahmins. A significant part of this holocaust occurred in India during thousands of years of Brahmanic tyranny. Even in the modern era, Brahmin-enforced laws lead to the deaths of more people each decade than Hitler killed during the entire Second World War. To stop this ongoing holocaust, Indian women must unite with all those who oppose Hinduism, for an enemy's enemy is a friend. Indian feminism must unite with Islamism, Communism, Sudra Nationalism and Christianity in order to fight a form of savagery known as Hinduism. By necessity this strategy shall have to vary according to region. In South and Central India, Sudra Nationalism promises to uplift Dravidian, Dalit and Adivasi women on a healthy platform of anti-Brahmanism. This pan-Negroist

philosophy is thus a natural ally of Indian feminism. In North India, the allied Islamist ideologies of pan-Islamism and Mughalstanism have proven a potent forces for womens' liberation, witness the Mughal emperors' restrictions on Sati and female infanticide. Indian feminism should hence ally itself with these movements. Communism has helped women in West Bengal and Kerala, and is another natural ally for Indian feminism. Hence, by means of judicious realpolitik, the status of Indian women can be bettered.

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Please help Indian women. By distributing chapters of this book via the internet or as pamphlets, you shall be saving innocent lives. Each person can do his little towards this noble cause. By taking a little time to post this to a newsgroup, by hosting this book at your internet site or by adding a link to this book from your page, you shall be doing service towards a valiant movement. This doesn't cost any money; it just takes a little effort. Please help, and prevent further young and beautiful Indian women such as my sister from premature death at the hands of Brahmin tyrants. Help end the genocide of women in India.

Thank You,

Sita Agarwal

The aim of this chapter is to expose the true reasons behind the ghastly act of female infanticide in India. This custom was entirely the result of oppressive Brahmanic Hindu tyranny, being enforced upon the non-Brahmins; the objective being the eventual extermination of non-Brahmin races from the face of the Earth.

Vedic Obliteration of Girls

Chapter 1
Genocide of Women in Hinduism
by
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1.1 VEDIC FEMALE INFANTICIDE

The horrible custom of female infanticide was widely practiced by the barbaric Vedic Aryan tribes who invaded India. It is these Vedic nomads who introduced this depravity into India. The Vedas prescribe an intense hatred for women, and female children were considered highly undesirable in the nomadic Aryan patriarchal view. Indeed, so deep-rooted was the desire for male children that the Vedas prescribe numerous prayers for male offspring :

Atharva Veda.6.2.3 : " Let a female child be born somewhere else; here, let a male child be born."

-- [Ath.Ved.VI.2.3] [cf. Peri]

These verses were recited whenever an Aryan couple wished to have a child, and display considerable discrimination against women even in the Vedic age. Nor does the 'wonderful' treatment of women in Vedic religion end here. The 'holy' and 'great' Vedas explicitly sanction the practice of female infanticide. Indeed, the real reason for this truly animal practice lies deep in the blood-stained verses of the Vedas. The following verse, from the 'sacred' Vedas of the 'noble' faith of Hinduism, allows the practice, and takes it for granted as a normal practice in Vedic religion :

Taittirya Samhita VI.5.10.3 : " Hence they [Aryans] reject a female child when born, and take up a male."

< Sans. " Tasmat striyam jatam parasyanti ut pumamsam haranti " >

-- [Tatt.Samh.VI.5.10.3] [Muir I 26]

What 'sweet' verses from the Vedas, the holy guide-book for all Hindus ! No wonder women were not allowed to read these heaps of male chauvinist filth ! Indeed, there are several reasons for the practice of female infanticide during the Vedic Dark Age (1500 BC - 500 BC) of the Brahmanic Dark Ages (1500 BC - 1000 AD), all of which can be traced back to Vedic barbarism :

- The large dowries prescribed by the Vedas (see later chapters) implied that female children were solely seen as an economic burden. Such was the state of madness inflicted by the Brahmins that a single female marriage, even today, can ruin an ordinary middle-class family. Obliterating female children was thus a convenient way of alleviating financial ruin in the Vedic period.**
- Women were of little use to the Aryan war-tribes. Hence, their numbers were reduced in order to maintain the high effectiveness of the Aryan war-machine.**

These are the 'wonderful' truths about the 'most spiritual' religion of Hinduism. The inhuman Hindu female infanticide is not due to any 'corruption', but is fully sanctioned by the core of Hindu religious scriptures - the Vedas. This is the truth about the 'wonderful' religion of Hinduism.

1.2 LATER BRAHMANIC FEMALE INFANTICIDE

The custom of Vedic female infanticide continued during the Sutric (500 BC - 200 AD) and Puranic Dark Ages (200 AD - 1000 AD) of the Brahmanic Dark Ages (1500 BC - 1000 AD). During this era, the Brahmins consolidated the power they had obtained during the Vedic Dark Age to the height of Absolutism. Any custom which could eat away at the foundations of non-Brahmin peoples was utilised by the Brahmins in order to consolidate their tyranny over the subject populations. Infanticide was one such method which helped preserve Brahminist power, and the population was hence brainwashed with the 'holy' Vedas, which prescribe this beastly practice. There were several other reasons why the Brahmins cruelly enforced Vedic female infanticide :

- The Brahmin race has always feared being overwhelmed by the sheer numbers of non-Brahmins. Hence they resorted to the harshest means imaginable to curtail non-Brahmin reproduction. To this extent, the Brahmins divided Indian nations into mutually warring factions by means of casteism, enforced the vile customs of sati, hijrahism, devadasism and above all, spread the poison of female infanticide into the veins of the populace. Female infanticide rotted away at the very roots of the non-Brahmin races, many of which disappeared from the face of the Earth. The Indo-Greeks, Bactrians, Panchalas, Koshalas and Saurasenas are only some of the non-Brahmins races exterminated by the**

Brahmins using various forms of social degeneration which included female infanticide.

- **The shortage of women led to unending wars amongst non-Brahmins for the remaining women. This is amply demonstrated in Rajasthan, where the Brahmin-enforced female infanticide led to male-female ratios of 10:1. As a result, a never-ending series of wars over women devastated the Scythic Rajputs for several centuries. Sessodia fought Chauhan, Kacchwaha fought Bundela and father fought son in fratricidal warfare which reduced Rajasthan to the desert it now is. Had the Rajputs instead tackled the real cause for all their wars and suffering, namely the Brahmins and the Brahmin-inflicted customs of female infanticide and sati, this suffering would not have occurred.**

Thus, the 'holy' texts of the Vedas sanction apartheid and mass murder of baby girls. The magnitude of this circumstance is staggering: as long as the Vedas are followed, there shall exist immense hardships for women, and the mass murder of children shall continue since these are all prescribed in these 'sacred' texts. Since such passages cannot be deleted in modern times, nor can the Vedas be modified, it hence follows that that all Indian feminists must fight against any and all forms of Vedic religion. Unless they do so, Indian women shall forever remain enslaved to Vedic tyranny.

1.3 POISONING, BURIAL AND SUFFOCATION OF INFANT GIRLS

The manner in which the bigoted Brahmins prescribed death for female infants is especially heart-rending. Often, the parents would be forced to cut up the child and then feed the flesh to animals. Othertimes, the child would be smothered by the midwife. Vivekananda himself refers to a painting showing a

Hindu woman throwing her children into the Ganges crocodiles which was widely distributed in the West. The 'brave' Rajputs would often have to throw up the baby girl, and chop her up with unsheathed swords as she fell. As a result of Brahmin brain-washing, the Rajputs considered it brave to kill their own female children ! No wonder Sanskrit, the language of the 'learned' Brahmanas, has not even a single word for chivalry or virtue !

Nor has it stopped here. The Brahmins have perverted modern technology to develop a new variety of female infanticide, namely female foeticide, which is now spreading rapidly in Brahmin-Occupied India. In Tamil Nadu it is now resorted to, in addition to the time-tested methods of starvation, burial of live children and suffocation [Tam]. The latter methods appear natural and thus allow the mother to circumvent the law, whilst the more new-fangled hi-tech methods are technically illegal. These laws on paper are the result of Ambedkar's law-making : the Brahmins opposed any legislation against female infanticide. However, the Brahmins have made sure that these laws are not enforced. This was the experience of Malli, a Tamil woman, describing how her child had been murdered :

" She knew someone may have already inserted a grain into her daughter's mouth, or fed her yerakkam pal [poison], or may have drowned her in a bucket of water."

[Shobha]

This story clearly shows how the poison of Brahmanism has been at work in Tamil Nadu, spreading the vice of female infanticide which involves the cruellest methods of putting the child to death. Smothering, poisoning and violent means are not eschewed in this quest for Kautilyan dominance over an alien people.

1.4 ANGLO-BRAHMIN ERA & FEMALE INFANTICIDE

The Brahmins have always betrayed India to the foreign invaders, whom they helped in order to maintain their vicious grip on the native populations. One need only remember the Brahmin Kautilya who engineered the Greek invasions of India through his protege Candragupta and the resulting conspiracy with Alexander the Great. The devastating Hun, Parthian, Islamic and Scythic invasions were all engineered by the Brahmins. True to their tradition, these traitors also collaborated with the English to enslave the Indians. The English legalised the fierce persecution of Malayali Moplahs by their Brahmin overlords, which led to the Moplah Rebellion. Similarly , the English Aryans connived with the Brahmin Aryans in the mass murder of millions of female children. Thus, as expected, female infanticide actually spread during British rule, and is still on the increase. This is evident from the following figures, which show a drastic decrease in the number of children during the Anglo-Brahmin colonial era :

Number of females per 1000 males

1901	972
1931	950
1981	934

--- [Ox.64]

In the neo-Brahminist Government of India, the genocide of women continues at full pace. Fully one-tenth of each generation of females is exterminated due to Hindu laws. Indeed, during the first 50 years of Independance, more than 50 million girls have been killed in India [Verma].

1.5 NEO-BRAHMANIST FEMALE INFANTICIDE

Following the bloody Aryan conquest of the Sudric nations of South India, the Aryan Brahmins utilised every conceivable means in order to eat away at the very backbone of the Dravidian race. Horrible practices like hijrahism, sati, enforcement of Vedic apartheid, Vedic human sacrifice (purushamedha) and female infanticide were used to oppress the native Dravidoids. The instilling of hatred against women in the masses was the direct result of the enforcement

of the Aryan Vaishnava religion upon the Shaiva masses. The genocide of girls was institutionalised by the cunning Brahmins among certain sections of the Tamil population, whence this cancer spread throughout the veins of the Dravidian race. The following quotation refers to the survival of Brahmin-inflicted female infanticide amongst the Kallar clan of Dravidians :

" For a long time in a small hamlet, "Usilampatti", of the Madurai District of Tamil Nadu, India, a tribe called "Kallar" has dominated. "Kallar" means robbers, pirates, marauders, as they were in the past. There was even a Dept. in the local government called The Kallar Reclamation Dept., which was designed to reeducate them, as a backward "class". But their numbers spread in Southern District's of Tamil Nadu. A common feature is the practice of female infanticide. They tolerate a first born female baby, but not a second, because they cannot afford it. Both men and women agree that due to economic deprivation and social conditions, and having to marry girls means giving a dowry and jewels plus incurring the expenses of the marriage feasts, it is impossible to bring up a girl baby. Until girls mature they can be of some help at home or help producing food. However, leaving an unmarried adult woman at home is dangerous, and the work place is also considered unsafe. Therefore they poison the female babies soon after birth with a poison mixed with milk, or a milk-like juice from a shrub - madder juice, and the babies die due to nausea and diarrhoea. If they do not kill them, they may simply abandon the baby at a government hospital after giving a fictional address. "

[Kurian]

The origin of these practices can be clearly attributed to Brahminist brain-washing :

" The Kallar were once a proud warrior tribe, but under British rule were relegated to the status of mere thieves and forced to report daily to British officials... There is widespread belief that if a girl is killed then the next baby will be a boy and if two girls are killed consecutively then the next baby will definitely be a boy. Some people name their girls Vendam which means

'unwanted' or Podum meaning enough."

-- [Kidd]

These Brahminist practices continue to gnaw at the backbone of the Dravidian people, keeping them weak and internally divided. As per the Modern Rationalist, the practice of infanticide is rapidly spreading in Brahmin-Occupied Tamil Nadu:

" **NNMR (deaths occurring within 7 days of a child's birth) have risen from 33.8 % in 1971 to over 39% for the current year. According to Alternate India Development (AID), an NGO, there is strong evidence that female infanticide is one of the reasons for the increasing trend in neonatal deaths. However, instances of infanticide even after six months to one year have been recorded. Indeed, the decreasing IMR does not tell the whole story! "**

[Van]

The Dravidian movement has thus failed in its objective of liberating the Dravidians from the clutches of Brahmanism. The main reason is that Brahmins survived in other parts of south Asia, allowing them to restore their tyrannic hold over Tamil Nadu once the initial wave of localised anti-Brahmanism had past. This has been the time-tested strategy of the Brahmins, and draws strength from the main advantage the Brahmins possess over the other races of India; namely their thin dispersal over vast regions. The only method of solving the eternal Brahmin problem of South Asia is the simultaneous destruction of Brahmanism all across the region. If the Brahmin curse is not completely extinguished, it shall quietly survive until the danger is past, and then suddenly revive like the plague to re-infest the veins of the peoples of Asia with even deadlier forms of venom.

1.6 PERVERSION OF SCIENCE FOR NEO-BRAHMANIC FEMALE INFANTICIDE

In the modern age, the Brahmins have perverted modern science, and transformed it into another method for the mass murder of non-Brahmin races. This innovation involves the scanning of non-Brahmin foetuses for females, followed by the utilisation of medicine to destroy these female babies. This evil,

put to such deadly effect in Tamil Nadu, has been spread by the Brahmins into the lungs of the Sikh people. Thus, Sikhs have started to condemn the spread of this ugly Brahminist practice :

**" Most Respected Sri Singh Sahib Jee,
Waheguru ji ka Khalsa, Waheguru ji ki Fateh!**

The medical tool of "Ultra Sound," commonly used to determine the gender of the fetus, has brought in a very cruel social evil of Female Infanticide into our culture. The female fetuses are being aborted right after their Ultra Sound detection. Unfortunately this social evil is viewed by those who undergo this procedure as well as by those who perform it, as "Just another medical procedure." [Takht]

Needless to say, the doctors performing this operation are mostly Brahmins, while the murdered girls are mostly non-Brahmin Sikhs. This system is merely part of the overall Brahmin strategy of exterminating Sikhs. Similar situations exist all over India where Brahmins destroy non-Brahmin foetuses.

1.7 BRAHMINS KILL 1 MILLION GIRLS ANNUALLY

The true extent of the Brahminist destruction of non-Brahmin races must be objectively quantified in order to be comprehended completely. In 1921 there were more than 97 women for every 100 men in India. Seventy years later, the number had dropped to 92.7 [Verma]. These figures, benign at first sight, conceal an ugly truth.

Given that the birth rate of India is 32.0 per 1000 and the total population of India is 835.8 milion [EB-90.635], this implies an annual total of 26.7 million births, out of which 13.4 million would be girls. Given that the present sex ratio is 92/100, which implies that 8/100 girls are killed, this leads to 0.008×13.4 million = 1.072 million deaths. That means that 1.1 million girls are killed each year due to the Brahmin-enforced customs of Vedic female infanticide . This is the ugly truth behind the figure of 92 girls for every hundred boys.

Sonali Verma writes about the true extent of damage inflicted by Brahmins on women:

" A recent United Nations report said up to 50 million girls and women were missing from India's population , the result of systematic sex discrimination extending to the abortion of female foetuses."

- [Verma]

This annihilation of 50 million children, mostly by violent means after childbirth, has occurred during the last 50 years of India's Independance, and confirms the estimate of 1 million girls murdered by Brahmins each year for the last 50 years. It is to be noted that Hitler, one of the greatest mass murderers of all times, exterminated only 5 million Jews. The Brahmin mass murder of 50 million female children in the 20th century has thus been TEN TIMES more severe than the Jewish Holocaust . And the killing continues.

1.8 200 MILLION GIRLS MURDERED BY BRAHMINS

The cumulative number of deaths due to centuries of Hindu female infanticide is truly staggering. Consider the Brahmanic Dark Ages of 1000 years(1500 BC - 500 BC), and let us adopt the standard population estimate of ancient India, namely 50 million and assume that the same birth rate and same sex ratio existed as today. These are not unreasonable assumptions, given the statements of various travellers that several entire towns in Brahmanic India were destitute of girls. These figures lead to 1.6 million births, or 0.8 million girls born per year of which at least 0.08 million are killed. For 2500 years that yields $2500 \text{ years} \times 0.08 \text{ million deaths per year} = \text{more than 200 million deaths for the Brahmanic Dark Ages}$. This means that the Brahmins have murdered 200 million girls during their tyranny over India. By comparison, all other genocides in world history pale into insignificance. The Nazi genocide of Jews was only 5 million, whilst the largest Holocaust ever, that of the Native Americans by Latin and Anglo-Saxons, was only 100 million. This genocide of

female infants alone is sufficient to make the Brahmins the greatest mass murderers in human history . It does not include the countless other genocides inflicted by the Brahmins on other peoples, an estimate of which is beyond the scope of this book.

1.9 CHILD-MARRIAGE

Enforced by the Brahmins, this custom destroyed the very life-soul of the non-Brahmins. Child marriage of daughters as young 5-6 y old was common during the Brahmanic Dark Ages due to the custom of dowry [Nand 17] [Bash.167-8] [Yad 70] [Alt.16] [Ban.70]. Lawbooks prescribe that the best partner for a man in one-third his age. Thus a man 18 year old should marry a girl 6 years old! This is the wonderful wisdom of the most authoritative Hindu law-book - **Manu.IX.94** : " **A man, aged thirty years, shall marry a maiden of twelve who pleases him, or a man of twenty-four a girl of eight years of age; if (the performance of) his duties would otherwise be impeded, he must marry sooner.**"

One of the reasons for such early marriage of girls was to prevent any scandals. Narada states that some of the defects to be avoided in brides are if they already had a relationship with another man or have their minds set on another, they should not be selected [Sheth 67]. This shows that non-virgin girls could not be married, a custom similar to Church-ruled medieval Europe.

The custom of child-marriage and child-molesting has divine sanction in Hinduism. The 'great god' Rama was 16 years old when he married Sita, and Sita was only 14 years old [Ram.wh 69]. However, the age of Sita is now known to be a forgery; it is almost certain that she was, as per the Manuid laws, one-third of his age, namely 5 years old. It is inconceivable to imagine that 'great' Rama could have dated to violate the Vedic laws of Manu. Besides being a child-molester, 'holy' Rama was also guilty of incest, for Sita is referred to in the oldest surviving Ramayanas as his own sister :

" In the Dasarathajataka Sita is represented as the sister as well as the wife of Rama , son of Dasaratha of the Ikshvaku line."

[Chandra, p.156]

Mr. Chandra, who has given the passage cited above, then claims that this incriminating passage was `infiltrated' by the Buddhist nastikas. This objection, however, can be discounted immediately. Firstly, it would not be possible for Buddhists to `distort' a Hindu scripture. Secondly, Chandra himself is a Brahminist, so his statements in defence of Brahmanism can be discounted as being the result of religious fanaticism. The fact is, that the extant Buddhist tales are much older than the Hindu versions, and this episode was deleted from the later falsified Ramayanas. This is confirmed by anthropological research showing that incest was institutionalised in Rama's race, the Ikshvaku dynasty of Aryan Kshatriyas :

" In the Anabattha Sutta and the Mahavastu Avadana we are told that the Ikshvaku princes, who were banished by their father and took shelter on the slopes of the Himalayas, and from whom the Sakyas traced their descent, married their own sisters in order to maintain the purity of their line."

-- [Chandra, p.155]

Hence, it is virtually certain that Sita was Rama's sister, and that it is certain that such an `upright astik Hindu' as he would not have let his sister grow beyond the age limit of 8 years prescribed by Aryan law.

Now, what was the main reason for the Brahmins enforcing child marriage and incest upon the subject populations ? The answer is that these activities led to the permanent genetic degradation of the non-Brahmin races. It is well known that consanguineous marriage leads to genetic mutations in the offspring and eventually ends in the extermination of the blood lineage concerned. Incest and child marriage has a high risk of leading to irreversible hereditary defects in the second generation which are then passed on to succeeding generations. These were hence convenient methods for the Brahmins to annihilate the non-Brahmins and establish a pure Brahmavarta ! Even to this day one finds the process of genetic deterioration occurring in non-Brahmin children inhabiting Brahmin-ruled regions. These are entirely the result of Brahmin-enforced child-marriage and Brahmin-inflicted incest.

1.10 ENFORCEMENT OF VIRGINITY

...

Manu.IX.72 : " Though (a man) may have accepted a damsel in due form, he may abandon (her if she be) blemished, diseased, or deflowered, and (if she have been) given with fraud."

Such girls were reduced to a pitiable state and were unable to find husbands thereafter. They were mostly forced to live the life of early wretched widowhood. This shows that the systematic discrimination meted out by Hinduism to women extends down to early childhood. ...

These are merely a handful of facts showing that Hinduism is the single most anti-woman civilization in the history of the world. ... This they do in the name of the 'Holy Vedas', the invention of perverted Brahmin bigots. No other religion imposes such an inhuman genocide of women as does the truly beastly Hinduism.

Note : References are given in full in the last volume.

This article shows that the evils of bride-burning, wife-burning, sati and jauhar, far from being any form of 'Portuguese-inflicted' or 'Muslim-inflicted' form of 'social degeneration', are the direct result of the religion of Hinduism and are explicitly sanctioned by the 'holy' texts of that faith.

Aryan Hindu Annihilation of Women

Chapter 2 **Genocide of Women in Hinduism**

by
Sita Agarwal

In order to destroy the non-Brahmin races, the Brahmins enforced various hideous customs which were solely designed to exterminate non-Brahmin women. These strategies include the enforcement of bride-burning, widow-burning, wife-burning and jauhar.

2.1 BRIDE-BURNING

This practice is often a direct consequence of the Vedic decrees enforcing dowry, and involves the extortion of staggering quantities of wealth by the bridegroom's family from that of the bride. When the bride's family cannot pay up to the amount demanded by the in-laws, the bride is often burned alive as a result. Often the in-laws make demands in excess of those made at the time of marriage. When the deadline specified runs out, the bride is burned in the most

gruesome fashion. Often, the bride is severely mutilated by having her genitals cut off in the most brutal manner; sometimes the bride is boiled alive and at other times large objects are thrust into the girl's private parts in order to induce internal bleeding.

The extent to which such barbaric Vedic and Brahmanic customs have survived is astonishing. At least 5000 women die each year for not bringing in enough dowry. At least a dozen women die each day in `kitchen fires', which are often passed off as accidents, because their in-laws are not satisfied with their dowries. Only a few of the murderers are brought to justice [Kit].

The extent of bride-burning is astonishing. " *Government figures show that at least 7300 women were killed by their in-laws in the first nine months of 1995 for bringing inadequate dowries.*" [2 Men] This custom of dowry has divine sanction, since the Ramayana explicitly mentions that Sita brought a huge dowry for Rama. Worse still is the custom of consuming the flesh of the burnt brides according to the Vedic `purushamedha'. After the helpless brides are burnt alive, their bodies are cooked as if they were some animal and their flesh consumed by the pious Hindu family of the bridegroom. In addition to destroying evidence of any crime, the pious Hindus also `gain merit' by performing the `holy' Vedic purushamedha (human sacrifice). This custom, more than any other, reveals the beastly nature of the Hindu male.

2.2 WIFE-BURNING

The Aryan Hindu wife could be burnt at any time for the most trifling of circumstances. Encyclopedia Britannica describes how, at the present day, a Hindu husband can at any time accuse his wife of infidelity. In case the wife protests her innocence, the council of village elders then orders an ordeal by fire. The accused wife would be required to pass through a blazing flame. Not just death, but any signs of burns would be taken as a proof of guilt and the wife would then have to undergo the penalty for infidelity

[EB 8:986 'ordeal']. That is, she must be devoured publicly by dogs [Manu.VIII.371]. In either case, the woman dies even for the mere suspicion of impropriety. What terrific justice for Hindu women !

The ideal role model for this custom was Sita, Ram's wife. She was required by her spouse, the 'ideal husband' of the 'Hindus', to pass through the fire ordeal after her return from Sri Lanka just because her husband 'suspected' her of infidelity. Of course, the Brahmanic Ramayana claims that Sita was 'swallowed up' by the Earth rather than being burned up ! After all, anything that could fool the non-Brahmins could be said, and any distortion designed to dupe the mlecchas is legal in the faith of Hinduism.

2.3 JAUHAR

Jauhar refers to the practice of the mass burning of all the wives and daughters in an entire town/district to prevent them from falling into the hands of enemies [Nand, p.177-8]. Often the husbands forced their unwilling spouses, while sometimes the women practiced it themselves, encouraged by the elders. The fact that these wars were more often than not, engineered by the Brahmins, did not dawn upon the non-Brahmins maintained in enforced illiteracy.

The creeds of Vedism and Vaishnavism turns its followers into inveterate sadists. The root cause of all the immeasurable misery suffered by Indian women are the Vedas and the Vaishnava scriptures of Brahmanism (Puranas, Smritis, etc.). The merciless persecution of women victims by Brahmins is nowhere more evident than in the rites preceding Jauhar. When Brahmins cut off the genitals of women and maimed them by chopping off their ears and noses they were only following the injunctions of those monsters Kautilya and Manu. During jauhar, women were boiled alive, others sawed in two and still others eaten by dogs for no crime whatsoever. All this was done to prevent the women from falling into the hands of enemies.

Jauhar was especially prevalent in Rajasthan [Hammiramahakavya canto XIII] and continued into the Muslim period [Hamm.IV.18-19] [Kanhadadeprabandha IV.243] [1200, p.68]. All these instances show that this was an accepted practice during the era of the Later Brahmanic Dark Ages (500 BC - 1000 AD).

On wonders why the Rajputs were forced to burn the women, and why they did not just kill them. The fact is, that the sex-starved Hindu warriors would have used the dead female bodies in perverted necrophilia in order to satisfy their lusts. Even now one finds whole districts in Rajasthan devoid of women on account of the Vedic female infanticide, and as goes the Rajput proverb, 'a dead woman is better than none' !

2.4 WITCH-BURNING

The persecution of women by Brahmins led to incredibly savage witch-hunts. The mass burnings of witches during the Vedic Dark Ages of Indian History (1500 BC - 500 BC) and the later Puranic Dark Ages (100 AD-1000 AD) make the European Medieval ecclesiastical witch-hunts pale in comparison. Even today witches are hunted down and persecuted in the most inhuman manner imaginable. Any woman, even now, can be accused of being a witch; she is then mercilessly put to death in the cruellest manners imaginable: some are eaten alive by wild dogs, others have boiling oil poured over them, and still others have their genitals mutilated after being paraded naked. The Brahmanic witch-hunts were the most gruesome, and longest-lasting in the history of man. They were just another instrument of the Brahmins in their desire to exterminate all non-Brahmin women.

As a further example of the low status of women, even the killing of public women was not considered a grave crime [Nand, p.28] [Hop, p.282] [Bash, p.187]. A veritable Hindu heaven for Jack the Ripper ! Criminologists studying this character should look to ancient Hindu India for many more such pious Hindus. Today, hundreds of prostitutes disappear without a trace, with heavily mutilated bodies displaying slashed genitalia, cut off breasts and burnt orifices discovered in nearby ponds and wells under mysterious circumstances. These

barbarities are the result of Kautilyan and Manuite laws absolving the murderer of public women of any crime.

2.5 SATI (WIDOW-BURNING)

This term refers to the ritual of burning widows as prescribed in the Vedas, and was widespread during the Early Brahmanic Dark Ages (1500 BC - 500 BC). It was later enforced by the Brahmins on their usurpation of power during the Later Brahmanic Dark Ages (500 BC - 1000 AD) in order to exterminate non-Brahmin women. For details, see the later chapters.

This chapter details the fierce persecution of women in Hinduism. Women are eaten alive by wild dogs, their ears and noses are amputated, some are chopped up whilst others are burnt alive. Nor are these due to any 'corruption'; they are all sanctioned by the Vedas and have been practiced since the Aryans invaded India. This cruelly inhuman treatment of women shows that Hinduism is a truly animal religion.

Inhuman Persecution of Women in Brahmanism

Chapter 3
Genocide of Women in Hinduism
by
Sita Agarwal

The scriptures of the 6 orthodox ('astika') schools of Brahmanism, including the sects of Vasihnavism and Vedism, prescribe the cruellest punishments imaginable for women guilty of even minor offences. Mere disobedience to the husband is immediately punished by amputation and maiming, whilst severe betrayal leads to certain death. Women guilty of lesbianism have their fingers chopped off, whilst adulterous wives are eaten alive by dogs.

3.1 AMPUTATION OF WOMENS' EARS AND NOSES

Aryan women were severely punished with amputation of ears and noses for even minor offences, often by their own husbands. The Brahmanic secular court and religious literature is full of such instances :

- **Ramayana** : `Lord' Rama practiced the savage cutting off of womens' noses for minor offences, thereby providing divine sanction for this sadistic custom. In the Ramayana, Shurpanakha is described as a black Dravidian lady (referred to as 'Rakshis' or demonesses by the Aryans) who fell in love with Rama. She proposed marriage to him, but he refused her, directing her to his brother Laxman. This pious Hindu God immediately cut off her ears and nose for the 'crime' of daring to propose to him. The 'mighty' Ram fully condoned this cruel act. [Alld.1036] Otherwise, Ram, the 'ideal husband', showed little regard to female life; for instance, he killed Tataka [Alld.1048], merely because she was a "Rakshi", or Black Sudra woman. He cut her body into pieces after maiming her in the cruellest manner available. He mutilated her genitals and then shamelessly chopped off pieces of her body one by one after thrusting his sword into her vagina.
- **Ocean of Story** : This work is also full of examples where husbands mutilated their own wives in accordance with bigoted Vaishnava laws. Thus, Devadasa, a merchant of Pataliputra, cuts off the nose of his adulterous wife, and marries another [Oc. Bk.III,Ch.XIX][Oc.Taw I.p.146-7]. These instances from court literature show that the harsh Vedic laws of Manu and Kautilya were actually enforced in all their severity.
- Another example from the Ocean of Story is when the king of Ujjain decides to cut off the ears of the unfaithful wife of a Brahmin, Kalaratri [Oc. Bk.IV,Ch.XX][Oc.Taw I.p.161] This story shows that kings could arbitrarily cut off the noses of the ears of the wives of their subjects whenever they so desired. The testimony of the husband hardly mattered; the king could mutilate any woman he wanted !
- **Pancatantra** : In the Pancatantra, Book I, 7th story, 'The Weaver's Wife', [Ryder, p.54], the weaver cuts off his wife's nose because she merely

did not respond to his calls ! Later on, the weaver was acquitted by the pious Hindu king of any crime whatsoever !

These passages from court literature prove that the barbaric Brahmanic Hindu laws of Manu and Kautilya were in full force in ancient India. Those who believe that the laws of Manu and Kautilya were not followed in practice are deluding themselves. The Brahmanic court literature clearly reveals the inhuman persecution meted out to women in the religion of Hinduism as well as the incredible suffering that Hindu women had to endure.

3.2 HINDU WIVES PUBLICLY DEVOURED BY DOGS

The death penalty was almost invariably prescribed for Aryan women guilty of infidelity. Aryan races all over the world practiced this; thus the Germanic warrior would instantly slay his wife and her lover. The barbaric Indo-Aryan males were no different. Later, when Brahmins attained absolute dominion over their Aryan and non-Aryan subjects, they invented ever harsher methods of destroying women. Hence, the cruelty involved in the manner with which Aryan women were butchered increased with a corresponding hardening of Brahmin power. The Manu Smrti, the most authoritative law-book of 'astik' Hinduism (ie. Brahmanism), states that adulterous women are to be torn apart by dogs :

Manu Smrti.VIII.371 : " If a wife, proud of the greatness of her relatives or (her own) excellence, violates the duty which she owes to her lord, the king shall cause her to be devoured by dogs in a place frequented by many."

Manu Smrti.VIII.372 : " Let him cause the male offender to be burnt on a red-hot iron bed; they shall put logs under it, (until) the sinner is burned (to death) ."

Many savage peoples put the adulterous wife to death, but none did it by allowing wild dogs to devour the woman in public. Also, in none of these cultures did the bigoted law-makers go so far as the Brahmins, who defined adultery as to include mere touching, talking or meeting a man ! Even if a women had touched another man with her hand, she is to be devoured by

savage dogs in public ! These laws are stated in the 'humane' and 'wonderful' religion of Hinduism :

Manu Smrti.VIII.356 : " He who addresses the wife of another man at a Tirtha, outside the village, in a forest, or at the confluence of rivers, suffer (the punishment for) adulterous acts (samgrahana). ."

Manu Smrti.VIII.357 : " Offering presents (to a woman), romping (with her), touching her ornaments and dress, sitting with her on a bed, all (these acts) are considered adulterous acts (samgrahana).."

Manu Smrti.VIII.358 : " If one touches a woman in a place (which ought) not (to be touched) or allows (oneself to be touched in such a spot), all (such acts done) with mutual consent are declared (to be) adulterous (samgrahana).."

Thus, Hinduism prescribes that the wife who touches, meets, or even talks to a man who is not her husband is to be fed to animals ! No other nation, even in its darkest period, prescribed such savage punishments for women. In this respect the Brahmanic Dark Ages (1500 BC - 1000 AD) were the darkest in the entire history of mankind. Hinduism remains unsurpassed in its severe persecution of women.

By comparison, Islam, which has been targetted by bigoted Brahmins who daily spew venom upon this civilization, is much more lenient than savage Hinduism.

Thus, death is not prescribed even for erring Muslim women:

" The adulterer and adulteress, , - flog each of them with a hundred stripes ..."

-- [Quran, Sura Nur:2]

Compare this to the immediate killing of women in Hinduism for even talking to men who are not their husbands. It is these same Brahmin mass murderers who are criticising Islam !

3.3 ARYAN WIVES CHOPPED TO PIECES

In other instances, wives were simply cut to pieces. The Brahmin Kautilya has the dubious distinction of being the originator of totalitarianism as depicted in his 'Arthashastra'. He was also guilty of inventing newer methods of persecuting and torturing women. Thus, in the Kautilyan period " if a woman was found guilty of a carnal crime her generative organs were cut off and she was ultimately sentenced to death " [Artha.IV.13 cited in Jain p.164]. This 'carnal crime' of Kautilya was sufficiently vaguely worded so that pre-marital intercourse, extra-marital intercourse, and even post-marital intercourse were all punished by amputation of the woman's genitals. Even widows were killed if they engaged in 'immoral' activities, and so many widows were killed that their slaughter became institutionalised in the custom of sati.

That these Draconian laws of the Brahmin Kautilya were not confined to dusty law-books but were severely enforced on women is evident from the abundance of references in Brahmanic court literature describing actual cases of severe mutilation of women -

- **Ocean of Story** - This work contains several examples of women being slain by their husbands at their whim. Thus, the king Yogananda ordered his queen to be put to death merely for talking to a Brahmin [Oc. Bk.I,Ch.V] [Oc.Taw I.p.24]. This shows that the laws of Manu prescribing death for a woman who even talked to a man who was not her husband were fully enforced.
- In another Ocean of Story tale, the hero Satrughna slew his wife's lover and threw the corpse into a well [Oc. Bk.VI.Ch.XXIV] [Oc.Taw I.p.312].
- **Naishadacarita** - In this work the body of a "lewd woman" was cut to pieces by the king's orders and her flesh was thrown to be devoured by birds [Naishadacarita XXI.66] [1200, p.68]. This proves that the Manu law prescribing that women were to be eaten alive by wild dogs was modified by pious Hindu men to include other animals as well.

We see these horrible Vedic punishments being inflicted upon helpless women all across modern South Asia. Women who have just looked at men who are not

their husbands are sawed in pieces, others are boiled alive in `kitchen fires' and others are chopped to pieces. Brutal torture often precedes these acts. Often, the Hindus then eat the pieces of the dead wife according to the beastly ritual of Vedic cannibalism, an act fully justified in the Vedas as `purushamedha' and `naramedha'.

3.4 TRAVELLERS' ACCOUNTS OF MURDER OF WOMEN

Further confirmation of the harsh suppression of women in Brahmanism is evinced by the testimonies of several travellers who visited India and were eye-witness to the highly debilitating impact of Vedic and Vaishnava doctrines on Indian women.

Merchant Sulaiman, an Arab traveller of the 9th century states that

"If any man in the indies runs away with a wife and abuses her body they kill both him and the woman , unless it be proved that she was forced, then the man only is punished with death; but if the woman consented to the evil deed, they are punished with death, both one and the other."

-- [Arab p.56] [1200, p.68] [E.Renaudot, `Ancient Accounts of India and China by Mohammedan Travellers', p.34]

This testimony clearly shows that adulteresses were killed. ...

Infidelity to husband was considered a grave sin and it was believed that "such women went to Aksaya hell" [Br.P. 87.61 cited in Sheth, p.98]. The husband had the power to curse the wife who was disloyal to him. Thus the sage Gautama cursed his wife Ahalya for sleeping with Indra though through no fault of her own. [Sheth, p.99] This shows that Hindu women were brainwashed into abject mind-slavery to Hindu, and especially Brahmin, men.

3.4 AMPUTATION OF LESBIANS

...

Manu Smrti.VIII.369-370 : " A damsel who pollutes (another) damsel must be fined two hundred (panas), pay the double of her (nuptial) fee, and receive ten (lashes with a) rod. But a woman

who pollutes a damsel shall instantly have (her head) shaved or two fingers cut off , and be made to ride (through the town) on a donkey."

...

3.5 CANNIBALISM PRACTICED ON HINDU WOMEN

No other civilization degrades women to the extent that the truly animal Hinduism does. Hinduism is indeed, merely a system of genocide and mass extermination of women. The most revolting aspect of the oppression of women in Hinduism is that, after they are killed in the most gruesome manners as per Vedic laws, these women are then eaten as delicacies ! The body of the woman is often consumed raw, othertimes it is cooked after the woman has been boiled alive. Sometimes, when the women have been sawed into many pieces, the different chops are then cooked as separate pieces and served to friends and guests. This serves to dispose of the body, thereby avoiding modern British-originated laws forbidding such practices.

This barbaric act, which is fully sanctioned by the Vedas, is referred to as 'purushamedha' or 'naramedha', the Vedic term for Hindu human sacrifice. Even Hindutva historians now admit that Hinduism sanctions the consumption of female flesh. Thus the fanatic Brahminist Sudheer Birodkar writes,

" Although tribal warfare [during the Vedic Age] did take place continuously, the reasons were either to capture women or to capture men who would be eaten . The fact that cannibalistic practices did exist among Aryan tribes is proved by the ritual of the Purusha-Medha Yagna, in which such captured members of other tribes were originally butchered and eaten. The idea of cannibalism in society would appear gruesome and unbelievable, but we have an anecdote which clearly indicates to the fact that cannibalism should have existed among Aryans at some stage."

-- [Xat]

This cannibalist consumption of the flesh of murdered women is fully sanctioned by the Vedas. The following verse from the Vedas [Yajur Veda XXX] is often cited by the Brahmins in defence of this lowly custom :

Yajur Veda XXX : " 4. We call upon the Lord, distributor of wonderful bounty, the One who looks upon men. [I bind to the stake in form of a token:] [The Establishment] ...

20. for Pastime a prostitute for Lust a woman with a spotty skin for Pleasure a musician

**22. Now he binds to the stake the following eight types of men:
one too tall one too short one too stout one too thin one too pale
one too dark one too bald one too hairy -- all to be offered to Prajapati.**

-- [Yaj.Ved.XXX][Yajur Veda cited in Man]

Hence, the revolting custom of consuming the flesh of the slain women, is clearly the result of Vedic 'philosophy'. We see this custom in full action today in modern South Asia. Women who have been killed for merely talking to men who are not their husbands are tortured, maimed and then butchered. Others are burnt alive in 'kitchen fires'. The flesh is then steam-cooked and eaten by the family members in order to dispose of the body. This female purushamedha exposes the truly animal nature of Hinduism. Besides human flesh, Hindus also eat all kinds of nice food; the Musahar caste in Bihar consumes raw rat flesh. Ayurvedic medicine contains animal and human excreta as ingredients. Female flesh is hence a delightful delicacy for the brute Hindu !

... Hindu husbands who eat the flesh of their own wives may be pious followers of the Vedas, but they are, in any civilized society, brute beasts. They do this because they have been degraded by

the Brahmin tyrants to the status of sub-humans. It is because of Brahmin oppression that the poor Hindus are forced to eat the flesh of rats, pigs and even their own women.

An analysis of the severe restrictions enforced upon women in Hinduism. The stripping of property, destruction of womens' independance, strict dress and veiling codes crushed women to the status of animals.

Severe Restrictions Enforced upon Women

Chapter 4
Genocide of Women in Hinduism
by
Sita Agarwal

In this chapter I shall analyse how the cunning Brahmins used slow and stealthy means of destroying women which are completely justified in the Hindu scriptures (Vedas and Puranas). This they did by several cruel methods :

- 1. Forcefully confiscating any property women could have.**
- 2. Enforcing the debilitating dowry system which forced women to pay huge sums of money upon marriage.**
- 3. Locking women up at home and not permitting them to leave the house.**
- 4. Denying women the basic right to education and maintaining them in a state of enforced illiteracy.**

To understand the cruel and inhuman treatment of women in Hinduism one must understand how Hinduism originated. As evident from the synonym for 'astik' (orthodox) Hinduism, namely Brahmanism, Hinduism is nothing but

Brahmin Imperialism. The Brahmins destroyed several independant 'nastik' religions such as Buddhism, Shaivism, Tantrism and Jainism by submerging them into the Brahmanic soup. In order to gain followers and to convert the followers of 'nastik' (heterodox) faiths such as Tantrism, Shaivism and Shaktism to astik Brahmanism, the Brahmins had to somehow subjugate the nastikas. One of the main methods by which this was achieved was by the crushing of women of non-Brahmin races. Thus, the religion of Brahmanism was propagated by a band ...

4.1 STRIPPING OF FEMALE PROPERTY

In order to remove the last vestige of womens' independance and crush them to the status of sub-humans, the Vedic and Vaishnava religions stripped women of all properties. Thus, the most authoritative Vaishnavite law-book states that women cannot have any property :

Manu VIII.416 " A wife, a son, and a slave, these three are declared to have no property ; the wealth which they earn is (acquired) for him to whom they belong."

The term 'to whom they belong' indicates that women were, in effect, mere chattel, machines for labour. This verse from the Manu Smrti, the supreme law-book for the 6 orthodox ('astika') sects of Brahmanism, sums up the status of women in Orthodox Hinduism. Women were in effect, mere slaves incapable of owning property. These laws were enforced by the Brahmins in order to make women depend on men for their whole lives.

4.2 DESTRUCTION OF INDEPENDANCE

The true ugly nature of Hinduism is revealed by the savage manner by which the independance of women was destroyed. All aspects of feminine independance are annihilated in Hinduism :

Manu V.148 " In childhood a female must be subject to her father, in youth to her husband, when her lord is dead to her sons; a women must never be independant."

A woman is thus declared to be innately unfit for independance. Thus, the Brahmin sage Manu states in his law-book, the most important in Hinduism :

Manu Smrti IX.3 " Her father protects (her) in childhood, her husband protects (her) in youth, and her sons protect (her) in old age; a woman is never fit for independance."

The Hindu-Aryan woman is thus never to be left alone, she is declared to be "unfit for independance". The Brahmins claim divine justification for their dastardly acts against women by inventing 'holy' verses. One of the main reasons why the Brahmins enforced these ghastly restrictions of women is that they thereby enfeebled the non-Brahmin females, leading to the deterioration of the non-Brahmin races.

4.3 MENTAL SUBJUGATION

As another aspect of Brahmanic brainwashing of men against women, the Aryan Brahmins corrupted the minds of the women themselves in order to complete their enslavement from within. Thus, women were reduced to the status of mindless machines. In this the doctrine of reincarnation came in handy. Besides legalising apartheid by claiming that Sudroids were suffering for their sins in past births, it legitimised the most oppressive discrimination against women by claiming that the females were born to suffer on account of their sins in a last birth ! They were threatened with harsh punishments in later lives if they dared to oppose Brahmin laws :

Manu Smrti V.164 " By violating her duty towards her husband, a wife is disgraced in this world, (after death) she enters the womb of a jackal, and is tormented by diseases (as the punishment of) her sin."

In this manner women are crushed in Hinduism, and in this manner they still remain in the most hopeless state of degradation. The Brahmins brainwashed the women into believing that they would be reborn as jackals if they did not submit ... Once again, the Brahmin-invented curse of reincarnation !

Whatever defects her husband may have, the wife must unquestioningly obey him and worship him as a god :

Manu Smrti V.154 " **Though destitute of virtue, or seeking pleasure (elsewhere); or devoid of good qualities, (yet) a husband must be constantly worshipped as a god by a dutiful wife.**"

This proves that the Hindu woman must constantly worship her husband as a deity. ...

4.5 THE CURSE OF THE VEDIC DOWRY SYSTEM

The Vedas prescribe that a dowry be given by the bride's family to the groom. The Rig Veda states that cows and gifts given by the Aryan father of the bride to the daughter accompanied the bride's procession [Rg Ved X.85] [Apte 12]. Kakshivat in the Vedas says he became rich by the father-in-law giving him 10 chariots and maids and 1060 cows during the marriage ceremony [Rg Ved I.126] [Apte 13]. Dowry is referred to as 'Streedhana' and is an ancient practice [Docu]. This custom implied that women were, in addition to being viewed as mere sex objects, severe economic liabilities for the parents. Indeed, the Brahmins raised the level of dowry to such ridiculous levels that the non-Brahmins were forced to murder their female children or face economic ruin. In this manner, the non-Brahmins exterminated their own females, perpetuating Brahmin dominance. We see this philosophy in action today. Over the last 50 years, more than 50 million female children were murdered as a result of Vedic dowry and infanticide laws (see chapter 1).

The ancient Vedic custom of kanyadan, where the father presented his daughter with jewelry and clothes at the time of her marriage, and vardakshina where the father presented the groom with cash and kind are, in essence the dowry system. This curse is fully sanctioned in the Vedas. These examples show that dowry was practiced in ancient times. Thus, in order to marry Sita to 'godly' Rama, her father had to supply her with 100 crores of gold mohurs, 10000 carriages, 10 lakh horses, 60000 elephants, 100000 male slaves, 50000 female slaves, 2 crores of cows and 100000 pearls, and many other items [Ram.wh 61]. Thus, dowry, which is the very root of the Hindu evils of sati and bride-burning, is given 'divine' sanction by the 'noble' Hindu gods.

4.4 RIGOROUS CHAPERONAGE

It may be thought that only the absence of the husband could temporarily alleviate the condition of Aryan women. Alas, even then she was under constant suspicion. To prevent nightly intrigues, she cannot even sleep alone: " whilst her husband is absent, she shall sleep with one of her female relatives and not alone "

-- [DuB. quoting from Vasishta's Padma Purana, DuB.p.349]

This verse clearly shows that a Hindu wife has no freedom even when her husband is away. She is always carefully watched by a female relative. Husbands are not supposed to have intercourse with a wife who bore only daughters [Jolly]. This was part of the institutionalised discrimination against females in Hinduism.

4.5 ENFORCED ILLITERACY

Such is the abject state of degradation of women in Hinduism that even the most basic rights are taken away. These include the right to read, and even the right to live. Thus, women and Sudras were declared to be unfit for study of the Vedas as per the Holy Hindu scriptures :

Bhag.Pur. I.4.25 : " And as women, Sudras and the inferior members of the twice-borne classes were unfitted for hearing the Veda, and were infatuated in desiring the blessings, arising from the ceremonies, the muni, with a vision to their felicity, in his kindness composed the narrative called the Mahabharata."

-- [**Bhag.Pur. I.4.25**] [Muir III,p.42]

The terms like 'avarodhika', 'avarodhavadhu', which are frequently applied to women in Indo-Aryan literature show that women were not given any social freedom at all [1200, p.71] [Sis. XII.20.7]. Vachaspati speaks of a 'kulavadhu', another synonym for 'woman', as meaning 'invisible to the Sun; [Vach. p.73] [1200 p.71]. These metaphors indicate that Hindu women were essentially prisoners permanently locked up at home.

Also Madhava Acharya stated that " they [women and Sudras] are debarred ... from being competent students of the Veda" [Vedarthaprakasha of Madhava Acharyya on the Taittriya Yajur Veda, quoted in Muir III,p.66] This clearly shows that Hindu women cannot, by any long shot, study the Vedas. Those who think otherwise are under delusion.

The Nambudiri Brahman women are a good example of the inuman restrictions placed on Aryan women regarding going out and leaving the house. The Smarta Shankaracharya laid down that:

" 44. Brahman women must not look at any persons other than their husbands.

45. Brahman women must not go out, unless accompanied by women servants.

46. Brahman women must wear only white clothing."
-- [Thurs.5.189].

These acts were designed to satisfy the beastly lusts of the Brahmin men. Whilst Sudra women were forced to go about topless as a result of Hinduism, Brahmin women were locked up at home, unable to go out. Thus , the lecherous Brahmin animals could satisfy their perverted sexual urges with non-Brahmin women ! These laws, enforced by Shankaracharya, were merely meant to perpetuate Brahmin racial dominance.

Even the Kamasutra, the most liberal text, is highly restrictive for married women, prescribing that married ladies be chaste [ks] [ks.rb]. However, quoting the Kamasutra is not very helpful, since it was never a law-book; it was only a marriage manual for libertine Hellenised inhabitants of the North-West.

4.6 NO DIVORCE

All societies that grant basic human rights to women grant them the ability to divorce at least in the most severe cases of abuse or cruelty by the husband. Islam does so, as do many societies at the lowest rungs of civilization. Yet even

this right to escape from the clutches of a monster is taken away in animal Hinduism. Divorce was not permitted, and women were forced to stay with their husbands, no matter how cruel or ruthless they were.

4.7 NO REMARRIAGE

Even if the wife ran away from the harsh husband, she could never get remarried. Remarriage was explicitly ruled out for widows and women:

- **Manu (V.157) states that a widow should never think of remarriage after her husband's death [1200,p.69].**
- **The Aditya Purana (XXI.14) also says that widow remarriage should not be performed in the Kali age. [1200,p.69]**
- **If by a mistake or under some pressure a person married a widow, he had to perform penance and abandon her as the marriage was invalid [Laghu Ashvalayana XXI.6] [1200 p.69]**

These citations, from the 'holy' Hindu texts, clearly show the real status of women in this so-called 'religion'. In order to strengthen this legislation, even the very offspring that a remarried woman may conceive were declared to be illegitimate :

Manu Smrti.V.162 : " Offspring begotten by another man is here not (considered lawful), nor (does offspring begotten) on another man's wife (belong to the begetter), nor is a second husband anywhere prescribed for virtuous women."

But according to Narada (XII.97) it was permissible when the husband was unheard of, is dead, or becomes a sannyasi [1200 p.69]. But this and other instances (eg. Parasara Smrti and Agni Purana hold the same view) were not the rule as the scriptures quoted above have far more authority. The Manu Smrti is the absolute authority for the 6 'astika' (orthodox) schools of Brahmanism; the others were merely followed by renegade Shakta and Tantra sects which were severely persecuted. Citing from Tantric texts in order to invent a non-existent liberal view of women in Hinduism is akin to quoting from

witchcraft texts in order to fabricate a high status for women in Medieval Europe. Thus Manu strictly forbids widow re-marriage :

Manu Smrti.IX.65 : " In the sacred texts which refer to marriage, the appointment (of widows) is nowhere mentioned, nor is the re-marriage of widows presented in the rules concerning marriage."

...

This chapter proves that Sati was a result of Brahmin oppression and cruelty. Initially introduced by barbaric Aryan invaders, the Brahmins enforced it upon the non-Brahmins in order to confiscate the properties of the non-Brahmin widows and to exterminate non-Brahmins races so as to establish an ethnically cleansed 'Brahmavarta'.

Sati - Brahmin Annihilation of Widows

Chapter 5
Genocide of Women in Hinduism
by
Sita Agarwal

The Aryans, upon their invasion of India ca. 1500 B.C. introduced the horrific custom of sati, ie. the burning of a woman after the death of her husband. When performed singly it is referred to as sati, when performed en masse by all the women and daughters of a town in anticipation of their widowhood (eg. when the men were to fight a battle against all odds), it is known as jauhar. It is sanctioned by their most sacred texts, and was practiced from the fall of the Semito-Dravidian Indus Valley civilization to the modern age.

5.1 SCRIPTURAL ENFORCEMENT

The most sacred of Aryan scriptures are the Vedas, and the Rig Veda, the oldest veda, explicitly sanctions the custom of sati. The following famous 'Sati Hymn'

of the Rig Veda was (and still is) recited during the actual immolation of the widow [Kane 199-200]: -

Rig Veda X.18.7 : " Let these women, whose husbands are worthy and are living, enter the house with ghee (applied) as corrylium (to their eyes). Let these wives first step into the pyre, tearless without any affliction and well adorned."

-- [Rig Veda X.18.7] [Kane 199-200]

In recent times some Aryan apologists have arisen who try to prove that this verse does not sanction sati. This concept arises from a mistaken reading of the word *agne* or *agneh* , which they believe is *agre* . This is a wrong interpretation, and other evidence exists that the Aryans definitely practiced Sati from the earliest times. These fabricators distorted the Sati verse which directs the widow to enter the pyre (*agneh*) so as to mean that the wife was to rise from her pyre and go to the front (*agre*). These fraud Brahminist historians also wilfully ignore several other citations from scriptures which explicitly allow Sati :

- The Garudapurana favourably mentions the immolation of a widow on the funeral pyre, and states that women of all castes, even the Candalla woman, must perform Sati. The only exceptions allowed by this benevolent author is for pregnant women or those who have young children. If women do not perform sati, then they will be reborn into the lowly body of a woman again and again till they perform Sati. [Garuda.Purana. II.4.91-100] [Kane 237].
- A sati who dies on the funeral pyre of her husband enjoys an eternal bliss in heaven [Daksa Smrti IV.18-19] [Sm.Samu p.30] [1200, p.65]
- According to Vasishtha's Padma-Purana, a woman must, on the death of her husband, allow herself to be burnt alive on the same funeral pyre [DuB.345].

- **Yajnavalkya, the most important law-giver after Manu, states that sati is the only way for a chaste widow [Apastamba.I.87] [1200, p.65]**
- **The Yogini Tantra enjoins upon Brahmana widows to burn themselves on the funeral pyre of their husbands [Yog.T. II.303-308]. Vaisya and Sudra widows were also allowed to do it. It was prohibited to unchaste women and those having many children. [1200, p.67]**
- **The Vyasa Smrti gives one of the two alternatives for a Brahmana widow, ie. either to become a sati or to take up ascetism after her tonsure [Vyasa Sm. II.53] [Sm.S. p.362] [1200, p.67 ftn.136].**

What more can I say about these golden verses from the 'Holy' Vedas, the Gita and the Puranas - guidelines for every true Hindu woman ! Needless to say, bigoted Hindu fanatics like Vivekananda, 'Mahatma' Gandhi and the Ramakrishna Mission always ignore these verses in order to fool gullible Westerners that Sati does not exist or is the result of some Pakistani ISI conspiracy.

Further, the Vishnusmirti gives only two choices for the widow:

Vishnu Smirti.XXV.14 : "If a woman's husband dies, let her lead a life of chastity, or else mount his pyre"

-- [Vis.Sm. xxv.14] [Clay.13]

Brahma is one of the main Aryan gods, being the creator of the world (later he was identified as an incarnation of Vishnu). One of the Puranas is named after him, the Brahma Purana. Like other Puranas, it was composed after the Vedas (Pandits hold 4000 B.C., Indologists 700 B.C.) This scripture also sanctions sati:

Brahma Purana.80.75 : " It is the highest duty of the woman to immolate herself after her husband ",

-- [Br.P. 80.75] [Sheth, p.103]

Once again we hear that sati is sanctioned by the Vedas:
**Brahma Purana.80.75 : " [Sati] ... is enjoined by the
Vedas ",**

-- [Br.P. 80.75] [Sheth, p.103]

and

**Brahma Purana.80.75 : " [Sati is] greatly reputed in all
the worlds "**

-- [Br.P. 80.75] [Sheth, p.103]

Long life is promised to the sati:

**Brahma Purana.80.76, 80.77 : " She [the sati] lives
with her husband in heaven for as many years as there
are pores in the human body, ie. for 35 million years. "**

-- [Br.P. 80.76, 80.77] [Sheth 103]

Vishnu Dharmasutra XXV.14 contains the statement:

**Vishnu Dharmasutra XXV.14 : " On her husband's death,
the widow should observe celibacy or should ascend the
funeral pyre after him."**

-- [cf also Vishnudharmottarasutra VIII.p.111
for the same verse]
[1200, p.65] [Vis.Dh.Sh.XXV.14]

**Several other scriptures sanction widow-burning. Some of these
are as given below [Wilk]:**

□ "It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death to burn
herself in the fire with his copse; every woman who thus burns
herself shall remain in paradise with her husband 35,000,000
years by destiny."

- "The wife who commits herself to fames with her husband's copse shall equal Arundathi and reside in Swarga (heaven)."
- "Accompanying her husband, she shall reside so long in Swarga as the 35,000,000 of hairs on the human body."
- "As the snake-catcher forcibly drags the serpent from his earth, so bearing her husband [from hell] with him she enjoys heavenly bliss."
- "Dying with her husband, she sanctifies her maternal and paternal ancestors and the ancestors of him to whom she gave her virginity."
- "Such a wife adorning her husband, in celestial felicity with him, greatest and most admired, shall enjoy the delights of heaven while fourteen Indras reign."
- "Though a husband had killed a Brahman, broken the ties of gratitude, or murdered a friend she expiates the crime."

-- [Wilk]

What more need we say about the 'liberal' verses from the 'holy' Hindu texts ? All these astonishing citations can be verified; the references are given in full at the end of this book. There is no secondary step in between; I have directly cited from the holiest Hindu law-books. These quotations show that Sati is deeply enshrined in Hinduism as a virtuous act right from the Vedic age. It is hence an inherent part of Hinduism and is not due to any 'Puranic corruption', but was practiced during the 'wonderful Golden Vedic Age' by the Aryan savages.

5.2 ARYAN SATI GODDESSES

The Vedic Aryan origin of sati is further evident from the fact that several Aryan ladies and 'goddesses' performed sati :

- Several of Krishna's wives performed sati upon his death, including Rukmini, Rohini, Devaki, Bhadraa and Madura [Mah.Bhar. Mausalaparvan 7.18] [Alld, p.977, 1018-1019: Rukmini]

- **Madri, second wife of Pandu, considered an incarnation of the goddess Dhriti, performed sati [Mah.Bhar. Adiparvan 95.65] [Alld, p.985]**
- **Rohini, a wife of Vasudev, Krishna's father, who gave birth to Balram (Devki's child), later became a sati. [Alld.1018] The Vishnu Purana refers to this mass burning of Krishna's wives :**

Vishnu Purana.V.38 : " The 8 queens of Krishna, who have been named, with Rukmini at their head, embraced the body of Hari, and entered the funeral fire. Revati also embracing the corpse of Rama, entered the blazing pile, which was cool to her, happy in contact with her lord. Hearing these events, Ugrasena and Anakadundubhi, with Devaki and Rohini, committed themselves to the flames."

-- [Vis.Pur. 5.38] [Vis.Pur. {Wils} p.481]

What true, divine models for all Hindu women ! These are the idiotic women who allowed themselves to be cruelly burnt alive on the deaths of their husbands. Later on, they were elevated to goddesses to brainwash more non-Brahmin women into performing Sati !

5.3 ANCIENT TRAVELLERS' ACCOUNTS

The abundant observations by ancient travellers testifies to the ubiquity of the practice and the ruthless rigour with which it was enforced. Alexander the Great and the Greeks observed Sati in Punjab [Onescrites in Strabo xv.i.ch 30] [Barth 59]. The Greek Diodorus Siculus who lived in the 1st century BC, mentioned the practice of sati in his account of the Punjab in the 4th century BC [EB 11:421]. Indigenous historical evidence substantiates this, for

‘The earliest recorded historical instance of sati is that of the wife of the Hindu general Keteus, who died in 316 B.C. while fighting against Antigonos. Both his wives were eager to perform sati, but as the elder one was with child, only the younger one alone was allowed to carry out her wish.’

-- [Sheth 104]

It is to be noted that the earliest inscriptions in India are dated to only a few decades before this particular citation of sati. In other words Sati is attested in the oldest inscriptions discovered in India, proving that it dates to the greatest antiquity.

The sati rite was customary for the widows of Kshatriyas in the end of the first century BC as mentioned by Strabo [Strabo XV.ch.700.30] [Harp.273]. Sati was performed by all the Aryan races, for it is recorded that the Germanic tribes used to immolate the widows of chieftain to accompany the husband to Valhalla [Harp. 273] [David.150]. The Scythians also performed a similar rite. This pan-Indo-European occurrence of Sati further confirms that Sati was practiced by the Indo-Aryan barbarians.

The Arab writer Alberuni mentioned the practice of sati among the ‘Hindus’. [al-B. ii p.155 {Ch.LXIX}; ii p.170 {Ch.LXXIII}]

" She [the widow] has only to choose between two things - either to remain a widow as long as she lives, or to burn herself, ... As regards the wives of kings, they are in the habit of burning them whether they wish it or not."

-- [al-B.ii.p.155 {Ch.LXIX}]

This shows that the Hindu kings forcibly burnt their women against their wishes. What true fruits of Vedic philosophy ! Later travellers also refer to this horrible practice :

‘Nicolo deo Conte states that as many as 3000 of the wives and concubines of the kings of Vijayanagar were pledged to be burnt with their lord on his death [and often ministers and palace servants accompanied the king in death]’

-- [Bash.188]

During the era of Anglo-Brahmin colonialism, when the Brahmins betrayed the nation to the Anglo-Saxon invaders and collaborated with them, the Pandits were free to re-enforce the harsh Vedic sati laws which had been uprooted by the Islamic liberators.

Hence the Brahmins thwarted the best efforts of the Non-Brahmin Ram Mohan Roy to stop it [Harp.273]. That Sati actually revived during Brahmin-British rule is also confirmed by the Abbe DuBois - " [Sati] is more in vogue on the banks of the Ganges, [while] in Bengal Presidency [only] 706 suttees occurred in 1817 [and in] the Madras Presidency [out of] 30 million inhabitants not 30 allow themselves to be burnt each year."

-- [DuB.357]

DuBois mentions with horror the brute custom of sati :

'[the wife] must, on the death of her husband, allow herself to be burnt alive on the same funeral pyre [of her husband]'

-- [DuB.345]

Contemporary literature is replete with references to the practice of sati :

- One hundred queens of the Chedi king Gangayadeva burnt themselves after the death of their husband king at Prayaga [1200 p.65].**

Sati was not only practiced by the wife of the deceased. Even slave girls, mothers and sister-in-laws were forcefully burnt alive when a man died. So cheap is the life of a Hindu woman !

- Dhanapala in his 'Tilakamanjari' (p.156) refers to slave girls going towards the funeral pyre to burn themselves when they learned the death of their master. [1200, p.66 ftn.132]**
- In the 4th act of the Venisamhara (VII.15) we find the mother of the dead hero coming to the battle field to enter his funeral pyre along with her daughter-in-law. [1200 p.66]**

- **Gajja, the mother of Anada, burnt herself with her deceased son [Raj.Tar. VII.1380] [1200, p.66].**
- **Vallabha died with her brother-in-law Malla [Raj.Tar. VII.1486]**

This shows that the brute custom of sati was merely designed to destroy womanhood as a whole, and non-Brahmin women in particular. Sati still continues to this day. In 1990, more than 50 widows were burnt alive as satis. [Verma] This, once again, is the Brahmin conspiracy at work, destroying non-Brahmin women.

Tonsuring of the head was another evil that widows had to face. The widow was supposed to look like a sannyasi, so that no one would be attracted to her [1200, p.69]. The braid of hair, if continued by the widow, would supposedly result in the husband being put in bondage in the next world [Skanda Pur., Kashikhanda 4.74 f]. If a widow does not become a sati, she should get her head tonsured [Vedavyasa II.53]. That these restrictions were enforced is indicated by the contemporary literature. Thus the young widowed daughter of a merchant (who kept her well-guarded) had to devise ways and means to enjoy her lover [Akhy, p.192-193] [1200, p.69].

5.4 BRAHMIN FRAUD HYPOTHESES

Several bizarre hypotheses have been set forth by obscurantist Brahminists to fabricate non-Vedic explanations for the occurrence of sati, often with less than honest intentions. All these frauds are herein exposed :

Corruption : One silly canard spread by the Brahmins is that the custom of sati started when 'Hindu' society started to 'degenerate' in the Puranic Dark Ages. If so, then why do the Vedas take this custom for granted? Why did Krishna's wives perform sati? Are we to then conclude that Krishna, an incarnation of Vishnu himself, was a corrupt 'Hindu'? Again, where did this corruption come from? When did it start? If some outsiders introduced this evil into India, then it must be one of the Greeks, Bactrians, etc. But they came 1000 years after Krishna! They themselves also do not practice this act ! Krishna was one of the

earliest Aryan figures, and this story could hence have not been an invention, since the Aryans were very scared of altering anything in their tradition. These observations prove the Vedic origin of Sati.

...

5.5 BRAHMIN CONFISCATION OF WIDOWS' PROPERTIES

There were two main objectives for the Brahmin genocide of widows: firstly, to annihilate the non-Brahmin races by destroying their women, and secondly, to confiscate the properties of the murdered women. The second aspect is vividly described by the French traveller Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, who visited India 6 times between 1641 and 1667. He was a jeweller by profession, and came to India as a result of his involvement with the gem trade. Because he was not a Christian missionary, what he wrote is the result of his own experiences and cannot be dismissed as an inherent religious bias. In fact, his writings display a marked admiration for India. However, like all observers he was struck by the intense exploitation of non-Brahmin races by Brahmins. This unprejudiced traveller clearly describes Brahmin mass murder of non-Brahmin widows and their confiscation of their wealth :

" The Brahmins accompanying her [the Sati] exhort her to show resolution and courage, and many Europeans believe that in order to remove the fear of that death which man naturally abhors, she is given some kind of drink that takes away her senses and removes all apprehensions which the preparations for her (p.165) death might occasion. **It is for the interest of the Brahmins that these unhappy women maintain the resolution they have taken to burn themselves, for all the bracelets which they wear, both in arms and legs, with their earrings and rings, belong of right to the Brahmins, who search for them in the ashes after the women are burnt.** According to the station and wealth of the woman, the bracelets, earrings, and rings are either of gold or silver; the poorest wear them of copper and tin; but as for precious stones,

they do not wear them at all when going to be burnt."

-- [Tavernier, Vol.II, p.164-165]

Tavernier's heart-rending descriptions of the manner in which the cruel Brahmins tied the shrieking woman to posts and then burnt her alive are followed by narratives of greedy Brahmins looting the properties of the women they had killed :

" I have seen women burnt in three different ways, according to the customs of different countries. In the kingdom of Gujarat; and as far as Agra and Delhi, this is how it takes place : On the margin of a river or tank, a kind of small hut, about 12 feet square, is built of reeds and all kinds of faggots, with which some pots of oil and other drugs are placed in order to make it burn quickly. The woman is seated in a half-reclining position in the middle of the hut, her head reposes on a kind of pillow of wood, and she rests her back against a post, to which she is tied by her waist by one of the Brahmins, for fear lest she should escape on feeling the flame . In this position she holds the dead body of her husband on her knees, chewing betel all the time; and after having been about half an hour in this condition, the Brahman who has been by her side in the hut goes outside, and she calls out to the priests to apply the fire; this the Brahmins, and the relatives and friends of the woman who are present imediately do, throwing into the fire some pots of oil, so that the woman may suffer less by being quickly consumed. After the bodies have been reduced to ashes, the Brahmins take whatever may be found in the way of melted gold, silver, tin, or copper, derived from the bracelets, earrings, and rings which (p.166) the woman had on; this belongs to them by right, as I have said."

-- [Tavernier, Vol.II, p.165-166]

These descriptions taken directly from Tavernier's Travels (see the References section for the full reference) prove that it was the Brahmins who enforced Sati upon the non-Brahmin races in order to exterminate them and to steal their wealth. It must be remembered that Brahmins had by this time infiltrated the Mughal administration, permitting the continuance of Sati in the Brahmin-occupied regions of India despite prohibitory orders from Mughal kings. It is these infiltrators, such as Mahesh Bhat alias Birbal the Brahmin who sabotaged the Mughal Empire, eventually destroying it.

5.6 BRAMIN EXTERMINATION OF DRAVIDIAN WOMEN

The poison of Brahmanism had already seeped deep into the veins of South India when Tavernier arrived. The slow but steady Brahmin genocide of Dravidians was in full swing. Tavernier was himself witness to many scenes of Brahmin men murdering Dravidian women in cold blood by the most horrible means imaginable. Here is one such description of the Brahmin murder of a Dravidian woman :

" In the greater part of the Coromandel coast the woman does not burn herself with the body of her deceased husband, but allows herself to be interred, while alive, with him in a hole which the Brahmans dig in the ground , about 1 foot deeper than the height of the man or woman. They generally select a sandy spot, and when they have placed the man and woman in the hole, each of their friends fills a basket of sand, and throws it on the bodies until the hole is full and heaped over, half a foot higher than the ground, after which they jump and dance upon it till they are certain that the woman is smothered. "

-- [Tavernier, Vol.II, p.168]

One need only recall the other mind-boggling invention which the Brahmans enforced upon the subjugated Dravidian women : Devadasm. This system involved the mass rape of Dravidian women by their Brahmin masters, who pressed them into prostitution. This served several purposes : while the Brahmans bred a new loyal mixed race by impregnating these captive women, the proceeds earned by these women whom the Brahmans forced into prostitution went into the pockets of the Brahmans themselves !

5.7 MODERN REVIVAL OF SATI

Ever since the transfer of power from British raj to Brahmin raj in 1947, the Pseudo-Secularist Brahmans, the Kautilyan Communist Brahmans and the Hindutva Brahmans have all been conspiring to revive the Sati custom in order to exterminate the non-Brahmin races. At the highest echelon of the Hindutva brigade one finds the leaders full of praises for sati. This is what the Brahminist leader of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad said :

" VHP Acharya Giriraj Kishore [stated]: "*There is nothing wrong if any woman who cannot bear the separation from her husband opts to join him in his funeral pyre.*" ... "Dharmendra Maharaj [was] the priest who presided over the ritual of self-immolation committed by Roop Kanwar upon the death of her husband in Rajasthan. Dharmendra Maharaj of Jaipur, is in no mean a position within the hierarchy of the religious parliament. He is the president of the Sansad's Kendriya Margadarshan Samiti, the steering committee of the religious parliament"

-- [Revive]

Such is the extent by which the Brahmins have brainwashed the non-Brahmin women that even Rajput women in the Sangh Parivar support the reinstatement of sati !

" BJP leaders like Vijaya Raje Scindia, the queen-mother of the royal family of Gwalior favor the now-outlawed "sati" system ("sati" was a horrible practice where the widow was burnt along with her dead husband) and the degenerate Hindu caste system where Brahmans and other upper castes remain the leaders of the society"

-- [Partha] [Dowry]

Those women who do not commit sati are often forced into 'reservations' where only widows live. One such place is Vrindavan [Roy].

In all this, these pious Hindu women are merely being guided by the Vedas and other sacred Hindu scriptures. These are the source of all suffering for the non-Brahmin women. As long as this so-called 'religion' of Hinduism exists, there shall be immeasurable suffering for women. Women shall remain chained under the Brahmin yoke as long as there is the evil of Hinduism.

This article shows how the 'holy' Hindu scriptures prescribe the crushing of women and their degradation to sub-humans

Hindu Scriptural Sanction for Crushing of Women

Chapter 6
Genocide of Women in Hinduism
by
Sita Agarwal

The 'holy' Vedas and other scriptures of Hinduism are essentially a form of barbarism. All the primitive customs of Sati, female infanticide, human sacrifice (purushamedha) and horse sacrifice (ashwamedha) of the blood-thirsty Aryan war-tribes are justified in them. The inhuman treatment meted out to Aryan women in the Vedic Dark Ages is sanctioned in this 'religion' of Hinduism.

6.1 VEDIC RELIGIOUS WAR AGAINST WOMEN

The barbaric Vedic Aryan invaders had scarcely any respect for women, who were considered useless as war machines. Hence, female infanticide was common in order to destroy the excess burden of women. During the later Brahmanic Dark Ages, ascetic influence served to demonise women further still in a manner analogous to the European Medieval Ages.

Women in the Vedic period were harshly treated, being viewed as excess ballast in the Aryan war-tribes. They were essentially degraded to the level of mere chattel whose duty was to satisfy the brute lusts of the Aryan murderers, to raise the next generation of butchers and to cook food for these lechers. These Vedic war-tribes also practiced sati (immolation of widows) and female infanticide in order to destroy the excess number of females considered worthless for the Aryan war-machine. Hence, the attitude permeating the Vedas is one of utmost hostility and hatred against women.

Women are consistently demonised and compared to animals in the 'sacred' Vedas :

- " The friendship of women does not last long. Their nature is like that of the hyena." [Rig Veda 10-95-10] [Periyar]
- " (When creating them) Manu allotted to women (a love of their) bed, (of their) seat and (of) ornament, impure desires, wrath, dishonesty, malice and bad conduct." [Manu.9.17]
- " For women no (sacramental) rite (is performed) with sacred texts, thus the law is settled; women (are) destitute of strength and destitute of (the knowledge of) Vedic texts, (are as) impure as falsehood (itself) , that is a fixed rule." [Manu.IX.18]
- " Day and night women must be kept in dependance by the males (of) their (families), and, if they attach themselves to sensual enjoyments, they must be kept under one's control." [Manu.9.2]
- " And to this effect many sacred texts are sung also in the Vedas, in order to (make) fully known the true disposition (of women); hear the expiation of their (sins)." [Manu.9.19]
- " According to a verse in Adharvana Veda a wife is given by god to a husband to serve him and to bear him children. Further she is referred to by her husband as his subordinate and slave." [Periyar cting Adharvana Veda 14.01.52]

- " No birth is worse than the birth of a woman. Women are the root-cause of all evils " [Periyar citing the Dharma Shastras]

Here one can clearly see how Hinduism treats women. They are referred to as hyenas and compared to animals. What true models and guidelines for the good Aryan Hindu in his generous treatment of women !

6.2 VAISHNAVITE PERSECUTION OF WOMEN

Vaishnavism is the religion that grew out of the Vedic religion and became the dominant Brahmanic faith after obliterating Buddhism and Jainism.. It hence inherited the Aryan male chauvinist dogmas of the Vedic religion. It is now the dominant form of the 6 'astika' schools of Brahmanism in existence, for 75 % of all 'Hindus' are Vaishnavites.

Hence, the Vaishnava literature (Puranas, Smritis, etc.) pour venom and hatred against women. Women are generally termed as " thieves", "dacoits", "pirates", " thirsty tigresses" and "hypocrite cats" in the medieval Nath literature. [Obsc., p.245]. The following is only a small list of the vast corpus of poison and hatred spread against womenhood by the bigot Brahmin males :

- "A woman's intellect is too deep and too cunning to be grasped by others." [MBh.Anu.39-8] [Peri]
- " Fire will not be satisfied with any amount of firewood. The sea is not satisfied with any amount of water the rivers bring. A butcher is not satisfied with the slaughter of any number of animals. Similarly women will not be satisfied with any number of men." [Puranas cited in Peri]
- " Women are capable of producing harm equivalent to the combined effect of poisonous fungus , a tempest, Yama, the god of the underworld, a fire pit that throws out fire

continuously, the source of a spring, the sharpness of a razor, strong poison , serpents and fire." [Mahabharata cited in Peri]

- "**A woman will not hesitate to kill her husband or her children or her brothers or any other person in order to fulfil her aim. Women have been mercilessly compared to a tiger and have been ill-treated and disgraced."** [Bagavatha Skundam. 4-14, 42-8, 4-36] [Peri]
- "**The following eight qualities are characteristic qualities of women. They are: uttering lies, unsteadiness, deceit, stupidity, greed, impurity, wickedness and rashness.**" [Sukra 3-163] [Peri]
- "**Valmiki has written that when there was no request from anybody, Rama orally declared that voluntarily and cheerfully he was giving his wife, all that he valued and his right over the administration of the land to Bharata.**" [Ramayana 2-19-14] [Peri]

Hence, Hindu scriptures refer to women as 'poison fungi', 'tigresses', 'thieves' and 'pirates'. What an honour for a Hindu woman !

Chaitanya was one of the major 'saints' during the medieval period. He spread Vaishnavism in Eastern India, but aroused the opprobation of the Orthodox Aryan-Vaishnavas because he allowed 'conversion' from lower castes. Even this 'liberal' man had highly negative opinions of women:

"Chaitanya thought it to be a sin to talk, think or even dream of women and that even the sight of a wooden statue of a woman can distract the mind and be responsible for immorality. He advised people to avoid being alone even with their own mother , sister or daughter."

-- [Nand 124-127]

After all, Chaitanya was a Vaishnavite. Note how women are considered the epitome of evil. This is even far worse than primitive Christianity, where women are considered the source of shame. ...

Indeed, such was the effectiveness of the Brahmin Vaishnava propaganda that women themselves were brainwashed to develop a deep hatred against their gender. Even today, the mother-in-law is often found to be directly responsible for the dowry death of the bride. This is once again, the Brahmin-invented strategy of 'Divide and Rule': woman is pit against woman, sister against sister and mother-in-law against daughter-in-law in order to completely divide Indian womanhood into perpetually conflicting groups. This strategy has a long history, and was even in full force during the so-called 'Buddhist Age', an era more properly referred to as the Sutric Dark Age. Thus, mistresses showed little regard for their fellow females :

' In the Buddhist Age, a slave-girl who was obliged to sleep with her master, was often deprived of her nose and ears by her mistress and there was no law to protect her.'

-- [Jain, p.162]

6.3 BUDDHISM AND JAINISM : OSTRACIZATION OF WOMEN

Buddhism and Jainism were both protest movements ('Sramanas') against the Vedic Vaishnava system of Brahmanism. However, they did not lead to any major changes in the status of women. This was due to the emphasis placed by these religions on asceticism. Their view of women was similar to the Essenes, Franciscans and other early Christian ascetics. Thus, although sati was opposed by these reformers, yet women were considered as hurdles on the path to liberation.

The Buddha was very strict in his insistence on asceticism. He left his home and wife to become attain nirvana and considered women a hindrance to that goal -

"Buddha is said to have induced his disciples not to look at a woman or even talk to her"

-- [Sacred Books of the East,XI p.91 cited in Bhatt p.44]

Jainism greatly discouraged the custom of sati. Devannabhatta, a South Indian scholar of the 12th century AD, opines that the sati system is only an inferior variety of Dharma and, hence should not be encouraged at all [Vyavaharakanda p.598] [1200 p.67]. The Jains launched a crusade against the custom. As a result of the humaniarian influence of the anti-Vedic Jains, many ladies did not sacrifice themselves as satis but benefitted society by their useful work. Examples of queens who continued as widows due to the humanitarian influence of Jainism are [1200, p.67-68]:

- **Prthviraja III's mother Karpuradevi**
- **Queen Lahini, younger sister of Purnapala**
- **Widow of the king Vigraraja**
- **Mayanalladevi, mother of Siddharaja Jayasimha**
- **Nayika, the mother of Mularaja II and Bhimadeva II**
- **Kuberu's mother in the Moharaja Parajaya**
- **The 2 queens of the Kalachuri dynasty, Alhanadevi & Gosaladevi, who helped their sons in the matters of state.**

As a result of 'nastik' (heterodox) Jain and Buddhist influence, some Vedic Brahmanic scriptures make statements against sati, but these are very rare and did not have any impact. Thus the Srstikhanda of the Padma Purana clearly forbids a Brahmana widow to become a sati and declares that any person, who will help a Brahmana widow to the funeral pyre, will be guilty of the most dreadful sin of the murder of a Brahmana [Padma 49.73-74] [1200, p.67]

This citation shows that sati in the later Brahmanic Dark Ages was a Brahmanic custom enforced upon the masses, whilst Brahmani widows were not subject to this barbarity . The Aryan Brahmins enforced this upon the non-Brahmin races in order to obliterate non-Brahmin races.

Divorce was known to the Jainas, as evident from the accounts of Prince Simha in Jinesvara's 'Kathasoparakarana' and Viradhavala in the Prabandhachintamani [1200 p.65] [Suri p.47-50]

6.4 LIBERAL SUDRA SHAIVISM

Dravidian women enjoyed much greater freedom than their Aryan counterparts.

6.5 LIBERATION OF WOMEN UNDER ISLAM

Contrary to Brahmin fanatic propaganda, Islam acted as a liberating force for women. The custom of seclusion of women in Islam was far milder than that practiced by the pre-Islamic Hindus and Persians :

'In Persia also seclusion of women was common before the Christian era.'
-- [MPS p.87]

Moreover, Mughal caliphs abolished the custom of sati.

6.5 'LIBERAL' BHAKTI CULTS & OPPRESSION OF WOMEN

One of the frauds perpetrated by the Brahmin-controlled media is to portray the so-called 'bhakti' cults as liberal with regard to women. While opposing sati, these cults in fact maintained the abyssmal status quo from the Vedic Dark Ages. The severe ascetism encouraged by these cults was itself the result of hatred against women. The cult of Nath Siddhas remain celibate throughout their life for no other reason than aversion towards women. In this 'liberal cult', women are regarded as the greatest danger in the path of yoga and they are given no status higher than that of '*ferocious tigresses bent upon sucking the blood of the prey*'. [Obsc 244]

The Gorakhnathis are another cult that wraps the poison of Brahmanism in another veil in order to fool the non-Brahmins. Thus, the 'exalted' Guru Gorakhnath, the person after whom this sect is named, stated,

**"The breath of a woman dries up the body and youth vanishes day by day.
Foolish are the people who understand nothing and make pets of the tigresses
in every house, in the day the tigress becomes the world-enchantress and in
the night she dries up the whole body."**

**-- Goraksha-vijaya, pp.186-7 [cited in Obsc 244]
[cf also Dharma-mangala of
Sahadev BSPP 1304, Goraknath's sayings]**

Gorakhnath further said this about women :

"You have given over your store to the gang of dacoits, you have employed the mouse as guard for the pepper plant and the cat for thickly boiled milk; you have kept logs of wood in the custody of the carpenter, the cow to the tiger, wealth to plunderers, the frog to the serpents ... dry fuel to the fire."

**- Goraksha-vijaya p.121-3
Gopi-candra. Pancamala p.340-1 [Obsc 245]**

Mayanamati was a woman who wanted to save her son from the clutches of his wives. Accordingly she said the following : " A lioness is she [woman] and casts her eyes like the tigress; she leaves aside the bones and the flesh and sucks up the Maharasa [semen in a grosser sense]." [Obsc 246] [Gopicandrer Sannyas (CU Part II) p.438]. This displays the common attitudes against women had even affected the women themselves, so that they again brainwashed others.

The attitude of the Nath school towards women influenced the concepts of the Nirguna school and in turn corrupted Kabir. All the retrograde statements made by these persons can be directly traced to barbarian Hinduism.

6.6 INCEST IN HINDUISM : HINDU ABUSE OF WOMEN

In order to permanently destroy the genetic stock of the non-Brahmin races the Brahmins enforced the depravities of child-marriage and incest upon the non-Brahmins. These customs led to genetic defects and mutations in the offspring as a result of consanguinity. Hence, incest is more common in Aryan Hindu

society than in any other part of the world. References to this practice in ancient Indian literature abound. Often the girls were unwilling, but were then forced by their brothers/fathers to submit to the lecherous desires of the fanatic Aryan Hindu male. The strict Hindu, Buddhist and Jain emphasis on ascetism also played a role in the spread of this Hindu perversion. The main reason, however, was Brahmin imperialism. In addition to permanently degrading the genes of the non-Brahmins, this practice permitted the lecherous Brahmins to rape their daughters and hence help satiate their tremendous sexual appetite.

References to incest abound even in the Rig Veda, showing that the perversion of brother-sister incest was introduced by the Aryan savages who invaded India :

- 'Lord' Krishna lived in incest with his sister Subhadra, sharing her with his brother Balarama [Mah.wh.153]. "In the festivals of that god [Jagannath], the 3 images of Krishna, his brother Balarama, and his sister Subhadra, are brought prominently forward; and the populace do not fail to heap reproaches upon Krishna, and upon his sister likewise, for having indulged in a criminal intimacy" [Mah.wh 153]. Again,

" In the older tradition, Subhadra [Krishna's sister] is said to have lived in criminal intimacy with both her brothers. This tradition is universally known and believed by the people in spite of the story of the marriage of Subhadra [to Arjun]; and the Mussalmans frequently taunt the Hindus with the fact. The Pundits reconcile the stories by a fiction of there having been two Subhadras. As to Krishna's proceedings, they are explained away as Maya, or delusion." -- [Mah.wh.153]

- **The Vedic Pushan is the lover of his sister [Rg Ved VI.55.4] [Apte 11]. No wonder so many Hindus have intercourse with their sisters !**
- **The Aryan god Agni is the lover of his own sister [Rg Ved X.3.3] [Apte 11]. A true model for all Aryans !**
- **Ashvins are referred to as the sons of Savitar and Ushas who are brother and sister [Apte 11]. No doubt many pious Arya Hindus are the offspring of siblings.**
- **The Ashvisns married Surya and Savitri who is their sister [RV I.116.19].**
- **Agni is the son of his father and his sister [Rg Ved.I.91.7]**
- **Yama wards off his sister Yami, saying marriage between brother and sister is forbidden [Rg.V.X.10] [Apte 11]. This is the first indication that the Aryans had at least some moral sense ! However, this verse is evidently a later interpolation.**

Father-daughter incest occurs in the famous story of Prajapati (later identified with Brahma, in turn incorporated as an incarnation of Vishnu) and his daughter [RV III.31.1-2]. Moreover, this act was punished. Prajapati is thought to have done something wrong, and Prajapati was pierced by Agni as a punishment [Sat.Br. XIII.9] [Apte 63]. This shows that a slight sense of wrongness of the deed did exist amongst the Aryan savages. However, it was, and still remains, a widely prevalent practice in Hindu society. The punishments meted out to the incestuous gods are of little consequence and are probably later Brahmin fabrications designed to wash away the embarrassing episodes.

...

6.7 HINDUISM'S WAR AGAINST WOMAN

In modern times the degradation of womens' status is related to the rise in Hindu Fundamentalism (in actual fact a thinly disguised form of Aryan Vaishnava Fanaticism). The extremist organizations that comprise the Sangh Parivar (BJP, RSS, Bajrang Dal, Ranvir Sena, VHP etc.) are reviving the practice of Sati, dowry, female infanticide etc. in various parts of India. Thus, in modern

times the status of women has declined sharply due to the activities of Hindu (ie. Aryan) Fundamentalist organizations.

...

As an indication of the modern degradation of womens' status inflicted by the Brahminist regime in South India, consider the following figures for the number of females per 1000 males in the age group of 0-6 years was

India 954

Tamil Nadu 948

Salem 849

Dharmpuri 905

Madurai 918

-- [Tam]

In fact, the figure for Tamil Nadu was the lowest in India. Foeticide is now a modern alternative [Tam]. but burial alive, suffocation and starvation are safer methods to circumvent the law [Tam].

" The ignominious Shiv Sena (SS) and its "Hitler" Bal Thackeray have been openly supportive of dowry-based male-domineering marriage. Some leaders of RSS (Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, the parental organization of BJP) and its religious wing VHP (Vishwa Hindu Parishad) have been supportive of the infamous now outlawed "suttee" system. SS and RSS through their political fronts are now ruling the most economically prosperous Indian states such as Maharashtra and Gujarat. "

-- [Dowry]

The status of women is hence likely to decline further with the rise of neo-Brahmanism. The only way Indian women can fight the menace is to fight Hinduism itself. The oppression of women is only another manifestation of South Asia's eternal Brahmin problem. By allying with various anti-Brahmin movements, womens' status can be improved.

Detailing the subjugation of women performed by Hindu gods, the true models of Hinduism.

Hindu Gods' Subjugation of Women

Chapter 7
Genocide of Women in Hinduism
by
Sita Agarwal

Much has been written about the sub-human treatment of women in Hinduism, and how the 'sacred' scriptures sanction the most barbarian treatment of women ever known. Another justification given for the suppression of women in Hinduism is the harsh treatment meted out to them by the 'great' gods of this 'fabulous' faith.

7.1 RAMA'S RUTHLESS PERSECUTION OF WOMEN

...Many of the real-life passages of Rama's life are also preserved in the Ravayana, an oral history of the Dalits. This version also accredits Rama with killing his own father. This epitome of a god was nothing but a coward who cut off womens' noses and murdered his enemies by striking from the back. After he brutally murdered Ravana this traitor burnt the city of Lanka, killing all the thousands of innocent women and children in it. These are only a few of the sadistic crimes against humanity committed by this butcher.

7.2 KRISHNA'S WONDROUS TREATMENT OF WOMEN

The main reasons for forming the insidious religion of Brahmanic Hinduism was so that the white male Aryan followers of this religion could satisfy their desires with their own as well as the enslaved black Sudra women. Later the lecherous Brahmin men transformed Vedism into Vaishnavism (which represents 75 % of all 'Hindus') and abrogated to themselves the right to sexual enjoyment of all races, while other men were forbidden access to Brahmin women.

One of the main examples of this wonderful treatment of aboriginal women is the 'great' god Krishna himself. He raped the Black Sudra women, namely the low-caste cowherdesses or gopis on a massive scale. These ghastly deeds were later distorted into a benign love story by the fraud Brahmins in order to whitewash Krishna's crimes.

7.3 BRAHMA'S KINDNESS TOWARDS WOMEN

As I have already proved in the previous chapters the Vedas justify treating a women as nothing but an object for forced labour, child-rearing and fuel for fire or money-making (through Vedic dowry).

...In fact, every Brahmin is said to be a manifestation of Brahma [cite] hence they have to follow him in every respect !

The legend of Brahma and Sarasvati is given in the following Vedic texts (Spellman, p.28):

- **Aitareya Brahmana.III.33**
- **Satapatha Brahmana.I.7.4.1ff; XIV, 4.2.1ff;**
- **Matsya Purana.III.32 ff;**
- **Bhagavata Purana.III.12.28ff.**

...The Vedas enjoin incest as a kind of marriage. This fact was utilised by Brahma when convincing Sarasvati (also known as Padma) to succumb to his unlimited lust :

" 8. On seeing his beautiful daughter Padma, Brahma was sexually excited. He wooed his daughter and wanted to copulate with her. How could a daughter give consent to her own father? Padma refused. Brahma could not give up his desire. He began to quote the Vedas to convince her that there was nothing wrong in having sex with anyone, anytime, anywhere for the sake of giving birth to a child. "

-- (Puran)

This is the Vedic verse Brahma quoted to justify incest :

Mathara Mupathy, susara Mupatithe, Puthrartheetha.

Sagamarthi, Napathra loka, nasthee thath.

Saravam paravo vindu ha, dasmath Puthrar tham.

Matharam suransathee Rehathee

- (Vedas, cited in Puran)

Translated this verse means

" This is the sanskrit sloka Brahma quoted to his daughter. The sacred verse enjoins, that for the sake of a child one can enjoy her own sister or daughter, without any sin attached to it.

(Puran)"

Yet, the Brahmins give some strange 'justifications' for this act, in order to fool the non-Brahmins into practicing incest and destroying their race forever :

" Brahma followed Savitri [Sarasvati], married her, and they lived together in a lotus for one hundred years. The Purana [Matsya] then points out that no question arises regarding prohibited acts of the gods since they do not reap the fruits of their karma (actions) as do mortals. A further justification of Brahma's action is given by noting that Brahma is the lord of the Vedas and Savitri is the goddess of the Vedas. They therefore are inseparable, and to unite the Vedas with the sacred prayer can surely be no evil."

(Spellman, p.30)

Brahma was not satisfied by visiting the many prostitutes and had to marry his own daughter. Incest being sanctioned in the 'Holy' Vedas, she was more than happy to marry her father. What a great father Brahma was, a model for all Brahmin fathers !

Indeed, Brahma served as the model and justification for the terrible Devadasis system. This was the institutionalised mass rape of Black Sudra women by lecherous Brahmin men. The huge Vishnu temples served as massive brothels in which thousands of Sudra women were forced into prostitution. Not only that, the money they earned was all eaten by the Brahmins ! The Vishnu temples of Brahmanism served as an open sex market with the Brahmin men as pimps and Sudra women as the merchandise. What a fantastic religion indeed ! And in this, Brahma merely served as the role model of the mad, raping Brahmin whose lecherous sexual appetite knew no bounds.

The purpose of this article is to enlighten those who are ignorant about Sati in India. This custom was a result of Brahmin oppression and cruelty. Initially introduced by barbaric Aryan invaders, the Brahmins enforced it upon the non-Brahmins in order to confiscate the properties of the non-Brahmin widows and to exterminate non-Brahmins.

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